

It helps the farmer, it helps the laboring man, it helps the poor man, to give him this prime article of food at a lower price.

"If it helped the farmer," said Mr. McKinley, "helped the laborer, helped the poor man, to give him this prime article of food at a lower price, what shall we say of the gentleman who comes now and proposes to hurt the farmer, hurt the laborer, and hurt the poor man by putting an additional tax on this prime article of food?"

He also had a quotation from Mr. Dingley himself, saying: "The transfer of sugar and molasses to the free list will afford conspicuous relief to the people."

"If the transfer of sugar to the free list did this, then," exclaimed the speaker, "its reposition must afford a conspicuous burden."

He proceeded to show that the proposed tariff gave the sugar trust a greater advantage than the one-eight differential.

Mr. Dingley interrupted, asking for the facts upon which this statement was based.

"The gentleman talked of a kindergarten the other day," replied the speaker. "I'll keep up the kindergarten all day, and see what the truth is in this matter."

Mr. Stevenson read from a printed statement to show what is the real advantage to the trust under the proposed duty.

"Does the gentleman not know," asked Mr. Dingley, "that 100 pounds of raw sugar will produce 100 pounds of refined?"

Under the existing law the protection given refined sugar amounts to one-tenth and one-eighth; under the proposed law it is one-eighth. These are the facts and no one can show anything else.

"Well, I'll give my friend the benefit of my calculations," said Mr. McKinley, "and he can go home and wrestle with them."

Mr. McKinley then read his figures showing that the proposed tariff gives the trust nearly two-fifths of a cent on the pound.

He pointed out that the American Sugar Refining Company is recognized as a gigantic trust with two wings, which have entered into an agreement to farm out and appropriate the territory of the country.

In order to carry out its plans it controls absolutely the price of sugar. Notwithstanding these facts, the profit of this trust is guaranteed them under the bill.

He continued:

"I opposed putting sugar on the free list originally, and the substitution of a bounty paid for a tax received. I believe that the sugar tax, being purely and almost wholly a revenue tax, is a legitimate tax, but I do not believe that while levying that tax we ought to foster and perpetuate the sugar trust in the way that it is done in this bill."

Mr. McKinley criticized also the increase of duty on tin plate made in the bill, denouncing it as unwise and oppressive.

"Under the law of 1890," he said, "the duty on tin plate was increased to 2 cents a pound. When we came to frame the law of 1894, I sent a pointed note to the duty. Gentlemen on the other side proclaimed that this was the ruin of an American industry; that the reduction would close the tin-plate factories; that labor would stalk idle through the streets; and that hunger would invade the home of the workingman. These gentlemen were not prophets nor sons of prophets, as proved by the report of Mr. Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department, concerning the tin-plate industry of the United States."

Another item in the bill which met his disapproval was the retention of the present duties on the raw materials of the wool while the manufacturers of them in the United States were exporting their products.

He devoted much time to a consideration of the agricultural schedule, which he denounced as an attempt to hamstring the farmer.

This bill, said Mr. McKinley, carried not only higher rates of duty than the present law and higher rates than the McKinley bill, but higher than any law ever passed by an American Congress or grounded under an American people. The raw woolen goods were not only higher than ever seen, but the rates on woolen goods had been increased by increasing higher duties on the wool coming from certain countries than were heretofore imposed. The rate of duty borne by woolen goods taken as a whole and averaged would amount to between 99 and 101 per cent.

"Thus it is proposed to destroy all possibility of reaching foreign markets with our woolen goods; to tax the carpets and clothing of the people more than double what they are taxed now; to hamper manufacturers by excessive duties on raw material and to make the American people that against the exactions of the avaricious there is to be no relief. They are given to understand that the Government will hold them while the manufacturer fleeces them, and that neither nursing, trying nor complaining will relieve them."

"Mr. Speaker, when the Democratic party joins hands with the Republican plunder the people for the benefit of the rich and the trusts it will come to be the party of Jefferson, of Jackson and of Polk." (Enthusiastic applause.)

He said to put on a tax to cotton tie small amount of sea island cotton would give an excuse for a tax on cotton tie cotton baggies, cotton gins and other articles that would many times offset this supposed advantage to a Southern industry.

He then pointed out duties on hives from 120 to 165 per cent; on glassware, 140 per cent; on tiles, 140 to 340 per cent.

"Since this debate has begun," he said, "the papers have been sent out to organize a tax in the United States, and the organization is going on now."

This is not a tariff for revenue, not a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, not a tariff for protection with incidental revenue. It is a tariff for protection with incidental revenue." (Applause.)

Turning to the reciprocity feature of the bill, he said the worst feature of it had nothing to do with duties. It was the power placed in the hands of the President.

"I would as soon give up the writ of habeas corpus; I would as soon surrender the right to trial by jury as to give away thus the right of laying taxes. This would be to take the back track on 100 years of constitutional government and forget 1,500 years of Christian civilization."

"Of all bills ever devised, this is the worst. Dress goods are taxed 170 to 200 per cent, but the tax on billiard tables, on playing cards, on yachts, on many luxuries, is removed. Why don't you tax the things men can go without?

Nobody else gives you the values in bicycle suits that we do.

Because nobody else makes 'em.

Right from our own factory—you know from past experience the saving it means.

Sweaters—golf hose—caps—everything else to complete the wheel togger. \$5 starts the suits.

EISEMAN BROS.,

Cor. 7th and E. Sis. N. W.
No Brauch Store in Washington.

and not tax the things men must have or die?"

In conclusion he said:

"What is the result of all this? Manufacturers are taught to look to Washington and not to their own skill for prosperity."

And he urged to believe that when times are hard it is the fault of the tariff and not of the tariff. There never was yet a Congress wise enough to regulate every line of business and make it pay; we have the most beautiful and yet the most delicate system of government ever devised for the happiness and prosperity of man.

The powers of government are so distributed between the General Government and the States as to make despotism impossible without this distribution is disregarded. It has weathered the storms of a century, and under it the American people have flourished and progressed as no nation ever did in the history of our race.

Let us guard its sacred institutions from all perversion, and maintain in its government all purity."

Mr. Grosvener, in reply to Mr. McKinley, spent considerable time explaining how he had attempted to save that gentleman from one of "the pitfalls of error into which he habitually tumbles when he seeks for a fact or an illustration." This great error was the intimation by Mr. McKinley that Mr. McKinley had been defeated for re-election to Congress because of his tariff bill.

He said that his district had been made Democratic by 4,000 majority. He answered the proof that the Republican position as to sugar has been reversed by saying:

"The Wilson bill was taken possession of in the Senate by certain influences. This is a mistake as I'm going to make it come back here with a differential in favor of the sugar trust of not less than 40 cents on 100 pounds. It was an ugly dose for the House of Representatives, but they had to take it."

He read from a speech by Mr. McKinley that he made to show his position on the question.

Gen. Grosvener attempted to answer Mr. Bell's question on Monday as to the return of property, and said the real and personal property of the country had increased by a hundred times the public debt upon the shoulders of the people.

When asked for figures on this, he admitted he had been betrayed into an exaggeration in the heat of debate. The kernel of his answer was that the country has fallen so deep in the mire of adversity that the time of a return of prosperity is conditional, in effect may be said to be a matter of time.

The year of 1896 upon which the battle had been fought and the victory won was the issue of protective tariff. Every intelligent man who participated in the campaign and went from one State to another was conscious now of the fact that more than a million voters who had been humbugged by the specious cry of the communists of tax upon wealth and enterprise and the hope for the better times through a debased currency, nevertheless voted for William McKinley because of his position on the tariff question.

It was the McKinley law misrepresented and misunderstood that aided our overthrow in 1892; but it was the McKinley law, with the blessings we received from it during its short life that became the talismanic word that swept McKinley into nomination and carried the country in 1896.

The tariff grower of California robbed and ruined by the Wilson bill, and from Alabama and Georgia and conspicuously from Louisiana came the earnest demand for the passage of this law.

Another member of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, followed Mr. Grosvener in advocacy of the bill. He said the intent and scope of the measure was accurately stated in the title—a bill to increase the duties on the raw materials of the wool and to protect American industries. It proposed such rates of duty as would raise the revenues to the level of the expenditures, and endeavored to meet at the same time the paramount demand of protection to the industries of the people of the United States.

Mr. Maddox, a Georgia Democrat, made a special plea for protection to bauxite from which aluminum is made and for manganese. Gen. Grosvener told him if the facts were as he stated protection ought to be given. The committee's recommendation was that the materials were found in insufficient quantity and of unsatisfactory quality. Mr. Dalzell said a duty would probably be put on bauxite.

Mr. Adams, from his experience in travels and residence in South America, said he expected great advantage from the reciprocity of the bill.

Mr. Walker closed the day session with figures to show that the Democrats had misstated the facts regarding manufacturing profits which he declared averaged in New England only 5 to 12 per cent.

Mr. Livingston said the bill was the first since the night session of the tariff bill in a half hour's protest against the tariff bill.

A tariff that would bear equally upon all sections of the country and treat all interests alike, he said, all parties could support. But this bill benefited manufacturers at the expense of the farmer.

Mr. Belford of New York said the Republican party was in power today under a solemn pledge to give the people a speedy execution of their will. There was no room to doubt the nature of the compromise that the people. They had decreed an immediate return to the tariff and industrial policies under the operation of which the country had shown the most remarkable growth in the history of the world, and we will command the largest share of popular respect and retain the confidence of the people by simply giving the people what they have asked for, giving it to them at once, and then going home, letting the bill work out its beneficent results."

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be, in his opinion, "to foster trusts and to pauperize and penalize the agricultural laborers of the United States." The primary object of the bill, he said, was neither to raise revenue nor to encourage the industries of the United States, but was designed by its authors for the express purpose of enabling the powerful trust to stand up to the people of the country and to legally rob them. "We are today," Mr. Castle said, "in a transitional stage, passing from a republican into the most complete form of government known in history—a moneyed oligarchy. Rome, in her decline, had her Catalina; America has her Hanna. (Applause and hisses.)

Mr. Brown, of Ohio, said it was not necessary to hold a long session of Congress to execute the commission placed in its hands, by the passage of the tariff bill. In the opposition of it, he said, we see the final struggles of another lost cause. The new member as well as the old could see, and did, in this struggle, the old conflict between two different systems of labor.

Saying that he should vote for the bill, Mr. Kerr of Ohio criticized the reciprocity feature as being, in his opinion, fatally defective. The concessions proposed in the scheme, he said, were so insignificant compared with what was asked in exchange, that any nation negotiating with us for their would be without either dignity or sense. He urged the substitution for the provisions of the bill the reciprocity section of the McKinley bill, born in the brain of James G. Blaine.

The last speaker of the evening, delivered by Mr. Oldstead of Pennsylvania, in support of the bill, who addressed six Representatives on the floor and a score of visitors in the galleries. At 11 o'clock the committee rose, and on motion by Mr. Sherman of New York the House adjourned.

The rush of office-seekers upon the White House shows a sign of abatement, and as many people saw the President on yesterday as on any other occasion since his inauguration.

Mr. McKinley, however, is proceeding with the utmost caution in selecting men to fill the more important positions, and is giving each individual case careful consideration. It is said that he has now taken upon the papers applicants for Assistant Secretaryships, and will announce nominations of these before filling any other places of prominence.

Although the President is being besieged every day by delegations who are anxious to secure the appointment of a District Commissioner, he has given no indication when he will dispose of the matter.

Chief among the "notables" who called at the White House yesterday was Hon. Thomas O. Platt, the New York Senator who was ushered into the President's private office just as the great clock in Secretary Porter's private office was striking 10.

Mr. Platt returned from New York Tuesday, having gone there to consult with a number of party leaders in regard to municipal and State affairs. Tuesday night he attended a meeting of the New York Republican Congressional delegation at the house of Benjamin Wadsworth.

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